The Intelligencer.

gar Persons leaving the city during the sum forwarded to their address for any time, and to any locality desired, at the rate of fificen cents per week, postuge prepaid by us.

Thurse is a text for every stumper in th

letter of acceptance. Ir is an American letter written by the first of living Americans.

THERE is no sectionalism in Mr. Blaine. mon country.

GENERAL BUTLER ought not to speak of "the lies of gabbling repor er .. " The most useful end of the newspaper press may fall

Perhaps comment is not required, but an explanation is. If the Regents have a good reason now is the time to advance if Prof. Fleming has stood well as an educator. Till now nothing has been urged ngainst him but his Republicanism.

HERE is ano: wer "serious charge" against ludge of the Sapreme Court of West Virginia. The INTELLIGENCER is a little selfish about the honor of being fined for contempt, therefore it hopes that the fearless editor of the New Martingville Messenger may not be considered as in contempt for this very direct allegation:

We assert and can prove that in June, 1834, the Supreme Court allowed a certain lawyer to approach it secretly and in the abince of other counsel, on business connected with a pending case, for the purpose of advancing his own private ends.

Tilk about the Supreme Court being insecreptible!

corruptible!
Rumors of the same purport have been heard in Wheeling, Il the court or any member of it is in the habit of doing this thing(see Mr. H. M. Russell's statement of what passed between himself and Judge Johnson in the INTELLIGENCER case) every good citizen will agree that it is time to econstruct that court

WE are sorry to notice that the wheeling INTEL-LIGENCAR has a spite a Tien. God, the dating used member of Courtees from the First district. His friend-feel confident, however, that he will sur-vive as a host applies a use again permitted in the special correspondence of that paper of July 4.— His Lie Gazitic.

exhibition of its "spite at General Goff" when day after day it supported him for paign the INTELLIGENCER may with due modesty claim to have contributed something. The INTELLIGENCER has continued to show its "spite at Gen. Goff" by its readiness at all times to recognize his ability and his party services, and to sup-port him again for Congress or any other place which it may please the party to offer and himself to accept.

We suspect that the real trouble with th Ritchie Guzette is that the INTELLIGENCER has not jumped to the support of its editor in his active campaign for the Republican nome tion for Congress in the Fourth District. The INTELLIGENCER has abstained from favoring Mr. Morris because it did not

be'-re he starts in the race. Above all the INTRILIGENCER will be glad to see nomi-nated a man who will deserve to be elected.

Mn BLAINE'S letter of acceptance displays in a marked degree the originality of a highly original man. He is not content with formulating fine phrases to captivate he crowd. Not immodestly assuming that by read, he makes it worth his letter by the force of a pure, straightforward style, and such an array of information as has not been attempted in any similar production. He presents in con densed, attractive form the striking features of the economic history of the country from the beginning, and inspires cold figures co that will quicken the throbs of every American heart.

His discussion of the relations of the protective principle to American labor and capital shows the master's hand and the patriot's heart. His presentation of the cas is clear, rational and unanswerable; it ma, be elaborated but it cannot be improved, for it covers the whole ground and supports argument with the irrefutable

There is the declaration of an American foreign policy which will commend itself of his countrymen who see no danger, but eplendid secults, in festering

James C. Blaine's Letter Accept ing the Nomination

As the Republican Candidate for the Presidency.

Masterly Treatment of Living Is sues of the Campaign,

The Protective Tariff the Bulwark of Our Progress.

The Disastrous Effect on Labor of a Free Trade Policy.

How Agriculture has Thrived Under the Protective System.

A Peaceful and Conciliatory Foreiga Policy Mapped Out.

The Contest to be for Trade and Not Territory.

Consuls Should be Commercial Sen tinels Encircling the Globe.

The Civil Service and the Republican Party.

Citizenship of the Republic Must Be the safeguard of Him who Wears It.

The South Needs Capital and Occupation, Not Controversies.

Polygamy Can Never Receive Na-

tional Sanction or Protection. The Public Lands For Actual Set

tlers and Citizens.

AUGUSTA. ME , July 18 .- Following is the etter of Mr. James G. Blaine to Chairman John B. Henderson, and the committee appointed by the Republican Nationa Convention to notify him of his nomina

Augusta, ME , July 15, 1884. The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee, etc , etc :

the Committee, etc., etc.:

GENTLEMEN:—In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by
the R-publican National Convention, I beg
to express a deep sense of the honor which
is conferred and of the duty which is im-

is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions either white settlement may affect the future of the Nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as effected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861,

ican capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since sleadily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariff arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Congress.

is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficant influence, squinst a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably huntful in practice. In the many triff revisions which have been necessary, the Republicant party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry. While our opponents insiat upon a revision, which practically desiroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unuvoidable. The pending election may determine the false of protection for ageneration. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, hegides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital interest. In manufacturing enterprises. The value of toe present revanue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argament to assisting it. I only invite attention to certain facts of efficial record which seem to constitute a demonstration.

In the Census of 1500 an effort was made, for the first time in our history, to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degrees in neaccesful. Parily from lack of time, parity from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxatiop, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that, as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of a sessement, and that, as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of a sessement, and that, as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of a sessement, and that, as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of a sessement, and that, as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exh

ssessment, and that, as everyone knows. lifters widely from a complete exhibit of

commercial conquests achieved among les anxious to be relieved of European o dominion.

republic, to the end that peace may reserved on this, continent and peace-commercial conquests achieved among les auxious to be relieved of European o dominion.

rep is this man, whose brilliant states ship is denounced by his opponents anght with danger to his country, outing a policy of arbitration in place of of battles without guns and victory bout bload—wk.r.2s dreams of acquisitare of territory acquired for trade, not governmental dominion!

The Choicera Record.

The Choicera Record.

ARS.NILES, July 18—9.50 p. m.—Deaths if from cholera for the past twenty four is steen deaths from cholera for the past twenty four is steen deaths from cholera since 10 ak this morning.

ars (30,000,000,000) had been added during

lars (30,000,000,000) had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the Nation.

These results are regarded by the older Nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty weaks. the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of \$125,000,000 per month surpasses the experience of all other Nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present Revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States, since the accession of the Republican party to power.

to power.

The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philambropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries and colleger, have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relied has been extended and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been account. of the country in wealth has been accom-panied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our National character as

people.

Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only exquent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the gonerous pensioning of soldiers, railors and their families—an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

GUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A frequent accusation by our opponents s that the Foreign Commerce of the coun try has steadily decayed under the influ

seguist the Republican Party.

mon and yet radical error to confound to commerce of the country with its carrying rade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly—bet an error so gross that it does not distinguish bottween the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and immediates of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1880, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and profigiously increased—increased innominal of our trade beyond the sea. From 1880 to the present time the foreign commerce of the present time the foreign commerce to the present time the foreign commerce to the present time the foreign commerce to the present time the foreign time time time to the present time to the pres

we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparison with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the

West have grown as rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth singe 1800 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost exclusively that the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1890, exclusive of slaves.

In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful imputes of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue avisem. onseted since the Repub-

revenue system, onseted since the Republican party came into power, has established and constantly expanded the home

impairment would depreciate the value of every acre of tillable land in the Union. OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Sach facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest also that, in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade over a larger area and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-sight States and nuise Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, detention or governmental interferance of any kind whatever. It spreads freely over an area of three and a

interferance of any kind wnatever. It spreads freely over an area of three and a half million square miles—almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed te-day by fifty-six millions of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed the same subject in 1700, "the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It is impossible to point to a single monopoly in the

the capital employed." It is impossible to point to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or loatered by the Industrial system which is upheld by the Republican party.

Compared with our 'foreign commerce these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount—requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are calculated by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Dopartment to be annually twenty times as great in amount as our foreign commerce. It is into this vast field of home trade—at once the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign rations are stiviled by the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign rations are stiviled by a support of the control of th the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe—countries into whose internal trade—we could not reciprocally enter; countries to which we should be aurrendering every advantage of trade, from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

in return.

EFFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND THE LINEAR PROPERTY OF THE MECHANIC AND THE LINEAR PROPERTY OF THE MECHANIC AND THE MECHANICA AND THE MECHANIC AND THE MECHANIC AND THE MECHANICA AND THE MECHANICA AND THE MECHANIC AND THE MECHANIC AND THE MECHANIC AND THE MECHANICA AND T

ably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as effected by the tariff on imports. On that question the tention of the control of the country as effected by the tariff on imports. On that question the district of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, and one control of the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor. Evidence in 1860, and one was provided to all that and previously been exported from the day of dependence in 1861, and many be called upon to probablic the amounted to less than nine though the other hand our exports from 1860, and many be called upon to probablic the amounted to less than nine though the other hand our exports from 1860, and one to the close of the last fired year exceeded a labor of American disparagement of the flower of the flower of the flower of the stablishment of the principle of protection to American labor. Evidence in 1861, and the control of the employer, is incomparable to any party has ever since steadily many other conditions of home labor exclusively protection to the close of the last fired that the day of the same realized in any other comparity in any other comparity. It is a provincial state of the day of the day of the last fired the day of the day of the same realized in any other comparity in any other comparity. It is a provincially in any other comparity in any other comparity. It is a provincial state of the day of the day of the day of the same realized in any other comparity in any other comparity in any other comparity in any o

boon labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial system is the country's
in the heart of the Southern youth; it regreatest dread, as stability is its greatest,
boon. Even the uncertainty resulting
from the recent tariff sgitation in Congress
the love of peace, progress and harmony. every adjustment of Revenue laws to the has nurtfully effected the business of the first consideration. Any policy hostile to entire country. Who can measure the the fullest development of surjointing in harm to our shops and our homes, to our

development. We are at peace with the world—at peace upon a sound basis with no unsettled questions of tenficent magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those quastions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are let to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may reat in assured conflict to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may reat in assured conflict of engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may reat in assured conflict of our common presperity and advancement we should unite them all to join with us in an agreement that, for the sture, all internal troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not oy arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration and it should in my jadgment be renewed. It is revenue system, onacted since the Rapublican Party came into power, has established and constantly expanded the home lished and constantly expanded the home market. They sae that even in the case of the they have sold in the average of the they have sold in the average of the year since the close of the war, three they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other, cereal whigh we export to any extent, one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disaprity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The line of demarcation is peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain flelds of Rossia and form another with distinct and it from the distant plains of India, the growth of the Rome market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain flelds of Rossia and of great ration from another with distinct and it from the distant plains of India, the growth of the Rome market becomes daily. We seek the conquests of peace. We designed the conduction of the case of the pointment to the distant plains of India, the growth of the Rome market becomes daily. We seek the conquests of peace. We designed the conduction of the peace of

cspecial degree with our rriends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish-America as wisely and as persistently as we might have done. For more than a generation the synapathy of those countries has been allowed to drift away from us. We should now make every effort to gain their friendship. Our trade with them is already large. During the last year our exchanges in the Western hemisphere amounted to three hundred and fifty millions of dollars—nearly one fourth of our entire foreign commerce in the country to which he is sent. is nearly or quite filty millions—and that,in proportion to aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe. But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the past year exceeded two hundred and twenty-five millions, while the exports were less than one hundred and twenty-five millions—showing a balance against us of more than one hundred millions of dollars. But the money does not go to Soanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin or its equivalent to pay

financial depression, upon our resources of specie.

Cannot this condition of trade in great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have hean agreesively made with every nation. of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.

protection at home, and protection which shall follow him abroad, into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand. THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the ne ishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices bave yielded and are yielding r Pri judices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and the Northern heart alike. I can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and cisem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which solventure Ogumon weaths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting them selves to the conditions of political trangulity and industrial progress. If there is cocasional and violont outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last each will prove the last.

The South needs capital and occupatio

in the control of the employer,) is injurious to all parties—not the least so to
the unhappy persons who are made the
subjects of the contract. The institutions
of the United States rest upon the justification of the North, the South needs the full prosoftme United States rest upon the justification of the revenue laws which the Republican party off-rs. Some of the Southers
is made universal as a just weapon of sent
protection to every clinese. It is not the
interest of the Republic that any esonomic
systems is add be adopted which involves
the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing cleowhere. The Republican party aims to elevate and diguify
labor—not to degrads it.

As a substitute for the industrial system,
which tunder Republican administrations
has developed each extraordinary prospertits prevailed. And thus great energies
which under Republican administrations
has developed each extraordinary prospertits prevailed. from favoring art. Storris occasion it did not desired to take part in the contest; and sgain, because, if the circumstances had been thought to warrant such participation, the involved the House of Representatives, hose into the candidacy of somebody with at least a prima facie fitness to represent in the reduction of congress a district of great intelligence and very important interests.

The interest of the Republicant and district of great intelligence and very important interests.

The interest of the republicant and district of great intelligence and very important interests.

The interest of the Republicant and spain, interest of the Republicant and such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York with her dependencies, has within that period doubled her policies, has within that period doubled her should not clean their election of the cash, the city war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hose it locally war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hose it locally war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hose it locally war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hose it locally war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hose it locally war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hose it locally war and such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York with her dependencies, has within that period doubled her policies, has within that period doubled her wealth five can party at most of the Republicant and the city of New York with her dependencies, has within that period doubled her policies, has within that period doubled her wealth five city of New York with her dependencies, has within that period doubled her would five an party at most of the Republicant and the city of New York with her dependencies, has within that period doubled her would five an party at most of the Republicant and the city o

and finance are deed, as con. Even the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our commerce, if the untertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way nut the dread of a sthung trade, and which with the power of increased of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way nut the dread of a sthung trade, and which with the power of increased of an abundant harves; we are on the swrought such wooders in last twenty your and which with the power of increased capital will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years to come.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic ment. We are at peace with the appen a sound basis with appen a sound basis with the appen a sound basis with a sufficent magnitudes. The growth of the country has continuelly and necessarily enlarged the civil which prevailed when the numb have been found insufficients.

The growth of the country has continuelly and necessarily enlarged the civil which prevailed when the numb have been found insufficients.

The growth of the country has continuelly and necessarily enlarged the civil which prevailed when the numb have been found insufficients.

In the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to Secretaries of Legation in our Diplomatic service. The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of public business and the appointing power should regard this as the prist and ulterior consideration.

bidden by the Constitution to make any have worshipped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty ta'es of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offences against the law. A religious sect, strongly intrenched in one of the territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other territories, claims the right to desiroy the great salegnard and muniment of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime-punished with severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the fundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as

as the foundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believer; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citiagus, the Mormons are entitled to the same rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admir. national sanction or toleration by admit-ting the community that upholds it as a State in the Union. L'ès others, the Mor-mons must learn that the liberty of the in-dividual ceases where the rights of society herein.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silverand currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will

not do so, under any necessity less press-ing than that of desperate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver end gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an anxiliary to gold in settling the balances of Commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is incressed by the multiplication of land holders. Our laws should look to the judicious encoursgement of actual settlers on the Public Domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consoli-

great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation. Yet the government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the government to railways and to manufacturers, and a small share of the capital and the sas given by our citiz ans to those enterprises would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT. This survey of our condition as a Nation This survey of our condition as a Nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the Liberty of the People. A free ballot is the safeguard of Republican institutions, but is the safeguard of Republican institutions. the Liberty of the People. A free ballot is the safeguard of Republican institutions, without which no National welfare is assured. A popular election, honestly onducted, embodies the very majesty of conducted, embodies the very majesty of true Government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contect. The safety of the Republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulativational Liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch-enemy of the Republic. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperils the Republic. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperits his own rights. "It is a good land which the Lyrd our God doth give us," but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power. I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

James G. Blaine.

The Cabinet on the Cholera.

Cabinet to-day was devoted to considering the best method of preventing the introduction of cholers into the United States

THE ARCTIC TRAGEDY

PRIVATION, TOIL AND SUFFERING

ergeant Long's Story of the Deliverance of the Greely Party-A Few Hours Belay Would Bare Been Fatal-The Sad Death of the Artist of the Expedition.

Sr. Jouns, N. F., July 18 -Sergean

ong, of the Greely party, who was the first to respond to the welcome tone of the steam whistle, says he and Sergeant Brain erd were the first to hear the sound, and they helped each other to crawl out of the tent. When Long got clear of the entan-glement of the tent, which had been swept to the ground, he rose to his feet with great difficulty, and succeeded in clambering up to a rock that gave an extensive view in that neighborhood. Brainerd that' neighborhood. Brainerd went back to the tent, but Long remained looking out searchingly in every direction for some strange object. At length he saw an unwonted sight, a large black object about a mile distant, which at first looked like a rock, but he knew there was no rock in that line. Saddenly the appreaching steam lannch changed its course and Long recognized the appreach of their rescuers. He came down from the rock and went towards the camp, and raised the flag pole and the flag which had been blown down during the gale and head it for about two minutes, until his strength gave out and it was blown once more to the ground. He then advanced lotteringly in the direction of the little steamer, and in a few minutes the warm hand of Captain Aeh had grasped his. In greeting Maurice Connell, who is still excessively weak, he saled in an interview that ir some days after his rescue he had no recollection of anything that transpired. He did not awaken at the curream of the whistle. When his comrades shock him up from his provinte position in the camp that of the process. A tespoonful of brandy applied to his lips called back the fleeting spark of life, or Osnuell could not have survived more than a few hours. He was back to the tent, but Long remained look spaned to his tips called langk the fleeting epark of life, for Conneil could not have survived more than a few hours. He was by far the weakest of the seven survivors and the strongest must have succumbed within forty-eight hours.

A STORY OF STARVATION.

The story told by Connell from his recollection of their starving experience is simply heartrending. How they burned the cut them into strips, boiled them into a stew and ate voraciously of them till their stomache rebelled and pauses and weakness ensued in several cases. Nature gave no call for twelve, lifteen and even eighteen days, and then a blood hemorrhage and consequent weekness ensued. The prosconsequent weekness ensued. The pros

tration of the vicinia asset days,

The difficulty in keeping heat in the body was very great. The rule of the camp was to permit no one to sleep longer than two hours. He was a wakened roughly and called upon to shake himself, beat his hands and pound his feet and restore circulation. This vas found absolutely constant to prevent torpor and possible culation. This was found absolutely necessary to prevent torpor and possible death, the usual accompaniments of intense The survivore are all doing well, but still

The survivors are all doing well, but attil weak and suffering from nervous 'prestration. Lieut. Greely has improved from 120 pounds weight on the 22nd of Jane to 189 pounds to-day. Sergeant Brainerd and others are pulling up proportionately. TRAGIC STORY.

Sergeant Julius R. Frederick relates a mournfully tragic story of the sad death on the ice covered ground of George Rice, the

mournfully tragic story of the sad death on the decay to consolidate large tracts of lands in the *mership of individuals or corporations should, with an opportunity of the sad of the the same of land in the hands of one muni is far less profitable to the Nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but laid that the public land should be disposed of only to setual settlers and to those who take citizens so the source of the satisficient strength to grave by the source of the settle strength to grave by the source and ment of the death of the settle strength to drag back mand to like source and many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but laid that the public land should be disposed of only to setual settlers and to those who take citizens so the Street strength to the set support of the set of the set

THIRD DISCRICE DEMOCRATS Renominate C. P. Sayder as a Candida

special Dispatch to the Is

CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 18.—To-day the Democrats of the Third Congressional District met here, J. D. Alderson was made Chairman, and Howard Templeton, nated C. P. Snyder to succeed himself. was nominated elector for the Third dis trict. The convention endorsed Snyder's course in the last Congress, and also en-dorsed the nominations of the Democrate at Chicago, and with hearly good will said amen to the Democratic National platform.

Cont Miners' Strike Broken,

PITISBURGH, PA, July 18.-Another presk occurred in the river coal miners' strike vesterday by the resumption of Brown & Co.'s pits with the old diggers. Two other pits were started in the third pool at a reduction, lest evening. It is now a foregone conclusion that the victory is not, for the toilers. With a large numpools and a few in the second, there is little hope left for those who still remain little hope lett for those who still remain out. Secretary Flannery says it he miners should not make their point the strike would be money in their pockets. It has been the means of ridding the market of a specificus quantity of coal, and the men can now look for regular employment during the fall.

The St Louis hot pressed nut and bolt manufacturing company filed an assign-ment yesterday afternoon. Assets, \$70,000; liabilities, \$50,000. Postmester General Greeham has issued

an order to Postmesters instructing them to grant letter carriers a filteen days leave of grant letter carriers a fifteen days leave of absence with pay.

The Washington Star eays the President has not yet issued the commission of John Jarrett, of Pittsburgh, to be chief of the Bureau of Labor Statisties, and has not yet determined to do so. Jarrett, it is said, made very disparaging remarks in regard to the President in a public speech at Pittsburgh, and is in danger of losing the position which was within his grasp.

Notice to "Republican Howlers and Democratic bemagegues."

The Court of Appeals has decided two

things of importance to the people and to First, that an assessor is a subordinate

astructione.

instructione.

Second, that an editor who libels a court while it has a case under advisement is in contempt and may be fined and imprisoned.

Judges of both the Supreme and of the Ofrenit Courts must be respected. The people and the preca will no doubt approve and indexes the action of the Supreme Court. Court.
The Republican howlers and Democratic

demagogues can now lie down in the came bed together, on this whole re-ussessment business if they want to. Its dog days are over.

A Red-Handed Assassination.

Toronto, O., Tribune, (Rep.)

That the Democratic Superior Court of West Virginia should fine the Whoeling INTELLIGENCER \$325 for contempt of court themselves to partisan influence, without themselves to partisan influence, without first making in appear that the statements of the paper were not well founded (it may be that they probably were well founded—or the court would have denied them) is a red-handed assussination of the liberty of the press, and a disgrace to the Bourbon bench, and to the State as well that it gives places of honor to such narrow headed bigols. The court has won much contempt by its action.

The Autocratic Frees Muzzlers-The Czar of all the Russias Cast in the

Shace."
forguntown Post (Rep.)

But the crowning set of infamy is yet ome, viz: The decision of the Supreme (come, viz: The decision of the Supreme (
Court sgainst the editor and publisher of
the INTELLIGENCER. In that case the court,
was the accuse; the court was the jary,
and the court was the jary,
and the court was the jary,
not the editor of the Independent arrested,
lor contempt? We can tunk of only one
reason, and that is this, "the Independent is
a Democratic paper, and published in the
town where one of the judges resides. As
we heard a full-fledged Democrat say the
other day.—"That was an infamous proceeding."

Bellttled the Court.

newspaper men for every little criticism nade of their official acts. The recent rule d sgainst the editors of the Wheel awarosa sgams the editors of the wheeling Invalidences, and their subsequent fine of \$325 by the Supreme Court for contempt, in our opinion was a blow at the freedom of the press, and belittled the court in the estimation of the people.

A Dangerous Precedent Denounced.

ancock Independent (Ind.)
The Supreme Court of this State, in asssing a fine \$325 against C. B. Hart, sessing a fine \$325 against C. B. Hart, aditor of the Intelligence, and John Frew, one of the publishers, is condemned by the press of both parties. Especially, is this true outside of the Sate, many of the leading Democratic journals pronouncing in strong terms against such an unjust proceeding. It would be a dangerous precedent to follow.

Some of our Damocratic papers in this State are not doing themselves credit by State are not doing themselves credit by their support of the Court of Appeals in the contempt case, while others have "done themselves proud" by bold and manly de-nunciations of the outrage. The press can-not silvid to approve of such an attack upon their freedom, and should make com-mon cause, without regard to party, in the matter.

a kersburg Sentine (Dem., of which Gov. Jackson so a is part owner and associate entitor.) The Intelligences must not think the peece of the State will or can justify it in making such charges, nor will the press condenn the court for doing what it was in duty bound to do, in denying in the only way it could the truth of the charge.

Without a Parallel.

Romeo, Where Art Thou? Bossted Freedom of the Press, where art

Lincoln's Monument Caving In.
Chicago, July 18—A staff correspondent
of the Leter Occan has been investigating
the condition of the monument at Springfield Ill, over the remains of the late
President Lincoln, and that paper will tomorrow publish four columns of seesational matter as to its condition. It will
charge the grossest dishonesty in the performance of the work and will give a detailed
statement of the defects in the construction
the aggregate of which thereiens the caving
in of the terrace in which the crypt is situsted, if not the overthrow of the monument itself.

Base Ball Yesterday.

Have Ball Xesterstay.

At Pittsburgh—Wash'n, 2; Allegheny, 4.

At Providence—New York, 2; Prov., 5.

At New York—Met'p'l'n, 12; Athletics, 0.

At Baton—The Boston-Philadelphia game was called at the end of the first half of the second inning, the score being 4 to

) in favor of Boston.

At Buff do—Chicago, 7; Buffalo, 12.

At Gleveland—Detroit, 2; Cleveland, 11.

At Ind an plic—Toledo, 1; Indian plis, 0.

At Louisville—Oin., 6; Louisville, 5.

The Plagae to mustin.

St. Peressura, July 18—The-plague has made its appearance at Khars and other stations in the Caucasus brought from Persia. The sanitary cordon at Batu proved useless, 800 persons having died at Bedra during May. Prince Dondonkoff Korsakoff has interdicted the Moelems of the Caucasus from making pileringses. the Caucasus from making pilgrimages to holy places

HOLLIDAY—At New Martiniville, W. Va., Friday, July 18, 1881, at C. P. M., NUONIA PAULI, infant daughter of reary R. and Elia G. Holliday, agd 6 months and 18 days,